

Arafat to meet Habash, Hawatmeh

ALGIERS (R) — Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived in Algiers on Sunday and informed Arab sources that he would be meeting other Palestinian leaders in the next 24 hours. They said Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and Georges Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), would be holding talks with Mr. Arafat. Their meeting would be the first top-level talks of the sort since Mr. Arafat had to evacuate Beirut in September 1982. The DFLP and PFLP are hostile to Mr. Arafat's policies but have not joined rebels fighting his forces in Lebanon. Mr. Hawatmeh arrived in Algiers on Saturday, and Dr. Habash is expected Sunday, the sources said. Algeria has been an active behind-the-scenes mediator for Palestinian unity.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الأردنية للصحافة

Volume 10 Number 2970

AMMAN, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1985, MUHARRAM 1, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King, Iraqi president exchange congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Sunday exchanged congratulations on the occasion of the new Hijri Year (See story page 3). In a telephone contact, both leaders wished the Arabic and Islamic Nation a happy new year and further prosperity.

King congratulates Mexican leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes Sunday to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado congratulating him on the occasion of Mexico's national day. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Mexican president continuing good health and happiness and the people of Mexico further progress and prosperity.

Obeid holds talks with Syrian premier

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Transport Minister Farhi Obeid discussed bilateral relations on Sunday with Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasm. Mr. Obeid, in Damascus for talks with Syrian Transport Minister Youssef Ahmad on dealing with problems facing the Joint Syrian-Jordanian Road Transport Company, also discussed the Middle East situation with Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. His meetings represented the first official high-level contact between the two countries since 1980. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Mr. Kasm are expected to meet in Jeddah on Monday to discuss means to settle Syria's differences with Jordan.

Numeiri 'heading for Bahamas'

CAIRO (AP) — Sudan's deposed President Jaafar Numeiri has left Egypt en route to one of Bahamas' islands. Sudanese Attorney-General Omar Abdul Attie was quoted here Sunday as saying, in a dispatch from Khartoum, the New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted Mr. Abdul Attie as saying that the Sudanese government will seek Mr. Numeiri's extradition by legal means. Mr. Abdul Attie did not say when Mr. Numeiri left Egypt or provide any further details, according to the NCNA report.

Mitterrand invites S. Pacific leaders to visit test site

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand said on Sunday he would invite South Pacific leaders to France's Mururoa atoll nuclear test site and that France had no enemies in the region. Mr. Mitterrand made the remarks while recording a national television address to review a controversial visit to the Pacific site last Friday. "France has no enemies in the Pacific," he said, adding that the tests were completely safe and that he would invite heads of state and government to visit Mururoa (Lange assails France, page 8).

Israel, contravening PoW exchange deal, expels 18 Palestinians

Deportees arrive after ordeal through desert

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Eighteen Palestinians expelled from the West Bank by the Israeli occupation authorities arrived in Jordan on Sunday after spending over 18 hours without food and water and passing through a minefield in a remote site in the desert in Wadi Araba.

"I feel sad to leave my home, to leave my people," said 40-year-old Walid Kasrawi, who told the AP he had been imprisoned for 17 years prior to his release May 20 in a swap of 1,150 Palestinians for three Israelis captured in the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Israel allowed 600 of the freed prisoners to remain in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, but the occupation authorities and courts ruled that at least the 18 were not "legal residents" of the occupied territories before their first arrest.

Sunday's deportation took place at 'Ain Hasab, an uninhabited expanse of sand about 165 kilometres south of Amman. There was no explanation why the crossing took place in the desert rather than at a normal crossing point.

The Jordanian news agency, Petra, quoted the deportees as saying that when the Israeli authorities informed them of the decision to expel them, the Israelis also took away their identity cards, all documents that prove their ownership of land in the occupied territories and other personal documents and forced them to sign papers connected with their deportation.

The deportees said they spent the whole of Saturday at a point in Wadi Araba, blindfolded and

were members of Fatah, the mainstream faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

But Khalid Mahmoud Daloul told the AP he was arrested in 1967 while entering the Israeli-occupied territory with weapons. He said he was from Nabhus on the West Bank and had been a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Beintu, who was born in Bethlehem 31 years ago, said he was arrested in 1974.

All three complained of harsh treatment and bad food in prison. Mr. Beintu, speaking English, said that prior to 1975, prisoners were often beaten daily.

"What are you expecting from the enemy?" asked Mr. Daloul, speaking through an interpreter. "All the time he kills our people."

"This is the treatment our enemy gives us in the small prison and the big prison, the West Bank," he said.

None of the deportees questioned by the AP said he knew what he would do in Jordan.

"Build my life," said Mr. Kasrawi. Mr. Daloul turned up his palms and said, "Until now, I haven't an idea."

Israeli lawyers who represented the Palestinians in court appealing against the expulsion order said that by deporting the Palestinians, Israel was violating its exchange agreement with the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Lawyer Felicia Langer, who represented three of the deportees, told the AP in Tel Aviv that the secret agreement, mediated by the International Red Cross, stipulated that Israel would wipe clean the slate of the freed inmates and drop all legal action against them.

Zia hopeful over Gulf peace efforts

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said on Sunday he saw hope for a positive step in an Islamic effort for peace between Iran and Iraq.

But he told reporters on return from an Islamic peace committee meeting in the Saudi Arabian city of Jeddah that the success of the mission depended on a positive response from the two warring nations.

General Zia said the committee had given broad guidelines to its head, Gambian President Dawda

He said the committee had also asked countries supporting either side in the Gulf war "not to pour oil on the fire."

Gen. Zia said Mr. Jawara had been asked by the committee to keep positions of the two sides in view and chalk out a course of action acceptable to both.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, a committee member, said on Saturday the Jeddah meeting had decided to form a small mission to follow up a PLO proposal for ending the war.

Fresh efforts under way to quell Beirut battles

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival militiamen battled with tanks and rocket-propelled grenades in and around Beirut on Sunday amid reports of fresh political efforts to seek an end to 10-year-old civil strife.

Police said three people were killed and 20 wounded in the night-long exchanges. The battles tapered off early morning into sporadic exchanges of machine gun fire and grenade bursts.

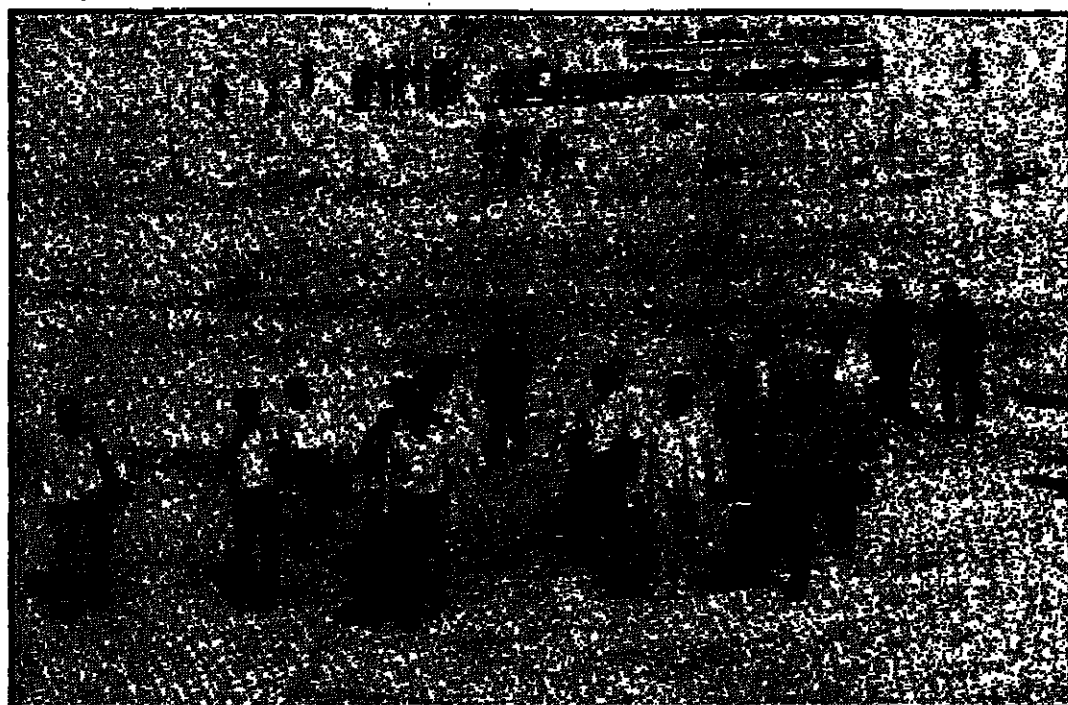
It was not known what started off the overnight battles. Each side blamed the other for the outbreak of the hostilities, which has become a nightly ritual which that dwindle during the day.

The outbreak coincided with fresh political efforts to stop the 10-year-old civil war.

Shrite Muslim Amal militia leader Nabih Berrri was in Damascus on Sunday for talks with Syrian officials. He was expected to be joined later by his civil war ally, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt.

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, has pledged to help end the civil war and has been inviting leaders to Damascus in efforts to arrange reconciliation talks between the warring factions.

Police said fighting along the five-kilometre green line that splits Beirut into mostly Christian eastern and mainly Muslim west-



Eighteen Palestinians deported by the Israeli occupation authorities from the West Bank walk through a remote site in Wadi Araba, southern Jordan, where the Israelis chose to release them to the East Bank. Israeli soldiers and vehicles are seen in the background (Petra photo)

King visits Special Police Force, pledges all efforts to strengthen it

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday voiced pride, appreciation and gratitude to the Special Police Force unit for its efforts in safeguarding security and peace and providing protection to the citizens.

King Hussein was speaking during a visit to the unit's headquarters, where he met with Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali and members of the force.

He said "everyday that passes brings with it more challenges of all forms which make it incumbent on us to remain watchful and alert."

King Hussein voiced his satisfaction with the level of training but said he considered it just a beginning for improvement. "I am determined to provide all the necessary support for developing the Special Police Forces, and supply them with all weapons and equipment they require to attain the highest level of efficiency and performance," the King said.

The King voiced hope that he will witness further improvement on his next visit to the unit.

During Sunday's visit, King



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday visits the headquarters of the Special Police Force (Petra photo)

Hussein, who was accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, was briefed by the Special Police Force commander on the training programmes of the force.

The King also watched force members performing martial arts like karate, taekwondo and judo.

King Hussein was also briefed by Lt. Gen. Majali on pro-

Israel unhappy over British-Saudi arms deal

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel on Sunday protested against planned British arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan and accused London of undermining the stability of the Middle East.

The Foreign Ministry said Israel was concerned by reports that Britain was to provide Saudi Arabia with Tornado fighters and Hawk jet trainers (see page 2) and intended to supply weapons to Jordan.

The two countries were formally at war with Israel, the minister said.

Israel has long vehemently protested against Western arms sales to Arab states. It undertook major lobbying efforts to try to stop the United States supplying Saudi Arabia with F-15 fighters and AWACS early-warning planes in 1982.

Three years ago, Israel spurned British appeals to stop supplying

arms, including Kfir jets, to Argentina at the time of the Falklands war. Washington intervened at Britain's request to prevent Israel delivering U.S.-made Skyhawk bombers to Argentina.

The British Defence Ministry said on Sunday Britain has agreed in principle to sell military aircraft to Saudi Arabia whose defence minister will be coming to London soon to finalise the deal.

The United States has long been Saudi Arabia's main arms supplier.

According to the Washington Post, Saudi Arabia opted for the British aircraft because of sale conditions the United States had imposed in order to "protect" Israeli interests.

France, the second most important Saudi arms supplier, had also competed strongly, according to the Sunday Times.

Swedes vote in closely-fought elections

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedes voted on Sunday in general elections for their 349-seat parliament, with both the ruling Social Democrats and their conservative rivals confident of winning the closely fought contest.

Final pre-election opinion polls predicted that Prime Minister Olof Palme would narrowly beat the three centre-right opposition parties to remain in office with a sharply reduced majority.

"I feel quite at ease," Mr. Palme told reporters as he cast his vote with his wife Lisbeth in Stockholm's picturesque old town. "I have a feeling we will do well but we must wait and see."

Conservative leader Ulf Adelsohn, the opposition's main candidate to head a coalition government, went to the polls with his wife Lena in traditional Swedish fashion — riding bicycles with their two children perched behind.

Palme predicted to retain power

STOCKHOLM (R) — Prime Minister Olof Palme will retain power with a reduced majority in Swedish general elections Sunday, according to initial computer projections, Swedish Radio said. Mr. Palme's social Democratic Party and its communist allies could count on winning 181 seats in the 349-seat Riksdag (parliament) against 168 for the centre-right coalition which ruled Sweden from 1976 to 1982.

"We will have a Bourgeois majority today," Mr. Adelsohn said as he cast his ballot. The alliance between the conservatives, liberals and centre party is known in Sweden as the "Bourgeois" coalition.

Aubert pledges Swiss support for peace efforts

By Sa'ad G. Hattar Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Switzerland supports the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts for Middle East peace as it does all initiatives aimed at restoring peace to the region, Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert said Sunday.

Switzerland is also willing to mediate the Middle East conflict, Mr. Aubert told a press conference here, marking the end of a four-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Aubert said his country favours the implementation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the partition of Palestine and has always been keen to muster support and pave the way for peace endeavours in the Middle East.

He said, "Switzerland opposes any occupation of others' lands by force because it violates international law and the Swiss government is committed to implement international law."

Mr. Aubert, citing his own "small country," as an example of how peace and progress can be achieved, said "all conflicting parties should come to Switzerland."

The Swiss official said his country did not agree that the solution to the Middle East conflict should depend entirely on the superpowers.

"Switzerland supports holding an international conference for peace if parties concerned agree on that," he said.

Mr. Aubert said his trip to the region was aimed at "collecting data on the Arab-Israeli conflict and to offer assistance rather than to play an arbitrator's role or to extend a peace proposal."

"Mediation or reconciliation is not our task," he said. "Our task is to extend any possible effort which could lead to durable peace in the area."

Mr. Aubert, who visited Tunis, Syria and Lebanon earlier, was received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and key ministers during his stay in Jordan. The Swiss minister on Sunday termed his visit to the Kingdom "as the most important" part of his trip. He emphasised Jordan's key role in any effort for peace in the Middle East.

In reply to a question on his visit to Tunis, and his meeting with Farouq Al Qaddoumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Aubert said his talks with Mr. Qaddoumi were aimed at familiarising himself with the Palestinian perspective of the Middle East conflict.

"Although all Palestinians have the same target, they sure have internal differences," Mr. Aubert said.

Referring to Swiss-Jordanian economic relations, the minister said he was planning to discuss

(Continued on page 2)

INSIDE

- * U.S. reportedly boosts nuclear forces in Turkey, page 2
- * Jordan celebrates Hijri New Year today, page 3
- * Will Mrs. Thatcher's visit be a watershed to British policy on Mideast? By P.V. Vivekanand, page 4
- * An outpost in moon possible by the year 2000, page 5
- * Senna wins Belgian Grand Prix, page 6
- * Morocco gets \$138 million IMF loan, page 7
- * S. African media praises businessmen's meeting with ANC leader, page 8

Crown Prince delegates Haj Hassan for pan-Arab social development talks

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Hassan has delegated Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan to represent him at next week's meeting of a higher committee entrusted with supervising the formulation of a pan-Arab charter on social development and a comprehensive social development strategy for the Arab World.

Mr. Haj Hassan left for Tunis on Sunday to take part in the three-day meeting at the Arab League headquarters.

Before his departure, the minister said that the committee will discuss a draft charter on social development and refer it to the Arab heads of state for approval and will review a social development strategy for the Arab World to ensure that it conforms to the Arab League's charter on joint Arab economic action.

The committee includes leading Arab intellectuals and politicians with vast experience and knowledge about Arab society and issues related to social development, Mr. Haj Hassan said.

The minister said that he will submit a working paper to the meeting proposing a number of amendments to the social development strategy draft dealing mainly with the development of human resources.

During his stay in Tunis the minister said he will meet with his Tunisian counterpart to discuss Jordanian-Tunisian cooperation in social development.

Arab postal trainees meet communications minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab participants in a 12-day training course on postal services met Sunday with Communications Minister Muhieddin Al Hussein who spoke of the need for improving postal services in the Arab World.

The minister said he was delighted that Jordan has been selected by the Arab Postal Union (APU) to offer facilities for training the Arab delegates. He added that the choice reflects the APU's confidence in Jordan's ability to offer facilities and to provide staff for the training of personnel in postal planning, statistics, tariffs on postal items, mail distribution and other related subjects pertaining to post office function.

The participants are to receive training in management and planning skills which will qualify them to hold senior and advisory positions.

Before their arrival in Jordan the group was in Damascus where they attended a training course supervised by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in cooperation with APU.

During their stay in Jordan the participants will familiarise themselves with postal services in urban and rural regions, training of post office personnel, and other related subjects.

Two leading international specialists from Jordan and India are supervising the training course.

Rifai instructs ministers to commence field trips

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has instructed cabinet members to make field trips as soon as possible to the newly created governorates and sub-districts in order to supervise the establishment of competent departments entrusted with the provision of improved public services to local inhabitants.

The ministers were instructed to make arrangements for government employees to take up their duties in the new departments, with priority for the new posts given to local residents.

Earlier this month, the cabinet formed two governorates, raising their status from districts, and upgraded several other sub-districts to level of districts for the purpose of improving the quantity and quality of services provided by the government.

Al Saqqaf heads for Syria today

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf is leaving Amman today to chair the meeting of the board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Company for Industry.

Noted scholars to seek deeper insight into Petra and Arab caravan cities

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For decades, the ancient Nabataean capital city of Petra has welcomed busloads of foreign visitors who come to gaze in wonder at the many monuments and historical puzzles of the rock-cut city.

Next week, a rather special busload of 40 foreign visitors will descend on the city for a week-long stay that promises to shed new light on the art, history, and religion of the Nabataean capital — and perhaps provide a few fresh clues that may help resolve many of its enduring enigmas.

The 40 visitors will be noted scholars from 18 countries, each with a special interest and considerable expertise in the art, architecture or religion of Petra and its sister caravan cities throughout the Middle East.

They will present papers at a six-day international symposium on "Petra and the Caravan Cities," organised jointly by the Department of Antiquities, UNESCO, and the Petrus-based Foundation for the Iconographic Lexicon of Classical Mythology.

According to Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, deputy director of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities and himself a noted Nabataean scholar, the theme of the conference is "the local traditions of the caravan cities and the Hellenistic and Roman impact on cultic representations."

More specifically, the participants will discuss various aspects of the art and religion of Petra and other major caravan cities of the east, such as Palmyra (Syria), Hagra and Qaryet el Fau (Saudi Arabia), Hatra (Iraq), and others.

"These were all Arabian cities with distinct local traditions in religious beliefs, cultic representation, and art," Dr. Zayadine said in an interview here this week.

"Between 400 B.C. and 400 A.D., they were all subjected to Greco-Roman influences or political domination. We want to explore how Hellenism penetrated the local cultures, and how it influenced and interacted with their

religious beliefs and iconography."

The participants include most of the world's leading scholars on Petra, the Nabataeans, and the other Arabian caravan and trading cities of the area.

Among the participants are Father Jean Starcky and Professor Ernest Will from France, Professor Abdul Rahman Al Ansari from Saudi Arabia, Dr. Adnan Bounni from Syria, Professor Peter Parr and Dr. Margaret Lytle from Great Britain, Professor G.W. Bowersock and Dr. Phillip C. Hammond from the United States, Dr. Denise Homes-Frederiq from Belgium, Dr. Fatma Khadra from Algeria, Professor Vassou Karageorghis from Cyprus, and Professor Nicholas Moutsopoulos and Professor J. Sakellariakis from Greece.

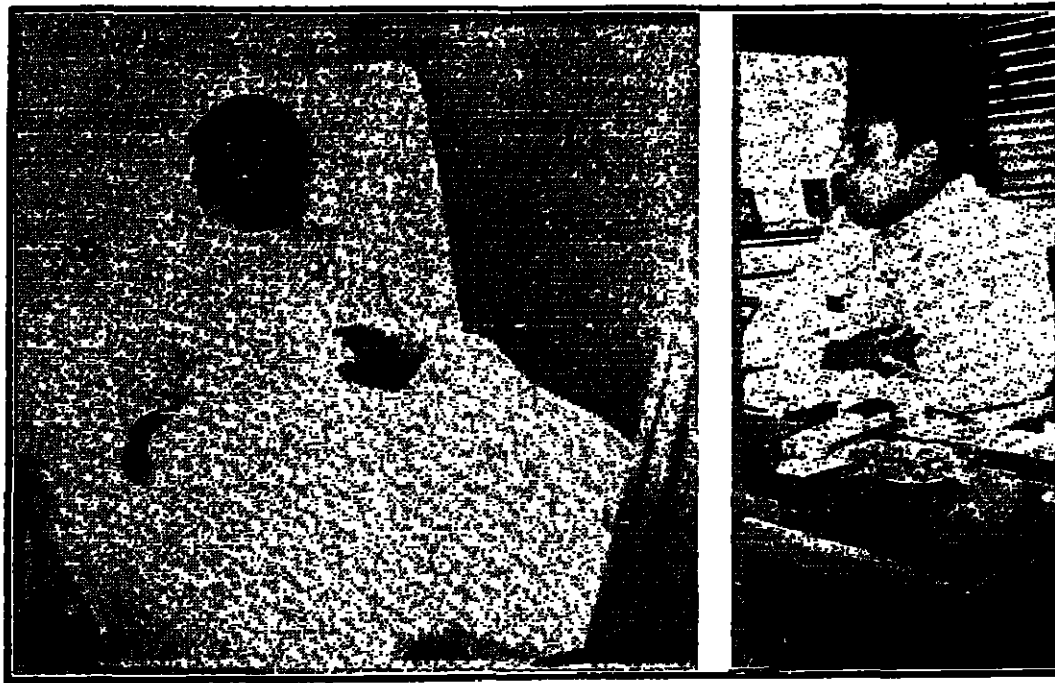
The Jordanian participants include Director of Antiquities Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Dr. Fawzi Zayadine, Dr. Yousef Ghawanmeh of Yarmouk University, Dr. Abdul Aziz Douri and Dr. Saleh Hamarr of the University of Jordan, and the directors respectively of the American and French archaeological centres in Amman, Dr. David McCreey and Dr. Francois Villeneuve.

Other participants will come from Romania, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Tunisia, Italy and UNESCO.

The papers presented will be edited and published in a special volume by the Iconographic Lexicon of Classical Mythology (ILCM), which has already published four other volumes of articles and plates from previous symposia.

The ILCM, which has sponsored similar symposia in Paris, Basel, Athens and Cyprus since its establishment in 1973, focusses its work on the iconography of classical mythology in Greek, Roman, Etruscan and Persian art, from the end of the Mycenaean world to the beginning of early Christianity and early Islamic art.

The ILCM not only collects and documents representations of gods and heroes of the Mediterranean Greco-Roman world,



Kidney transplant patient, Mrs. Khalafah Taleb and Dr. Mohammad Al Lawzi, head of Al Hussein Medical Centre's kidney section who performed the surgery.

Kidney transplant patient expected to leave medical centre soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — Khalafah Taleb, a 45-year-old woman who underwent a kidney transplant operation last month at King Hussein Medical Centre, is doing well and rapidly returning to normal health, according to Dr. Mohammad Al Lawzi, head of the centre's kidney section.

Hospital sources told the Jordan Times that Mrs. Taleb will be discharged soon.

Mrs. Taleb received her new kidney from Khaled Al Hindawi, who died in a road accident.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Lawzi said that the patient's kidneys had been malfunctioning for nearly eight years and she had been undergoing dialysis treatment twice weekly during that period. He added that the successful transplant has made a considerable contribution towards her recovery.

Kidney transplant operations have been conducted in Jordan since 1972, when a Jordanian team became the first in the Middle East region to perform such operations, and since then the King Hussein Medical Centre has been receiving kidney patients for treatment and transplant operations in addition to Jordan, Dr. Lawzi said.

Dr. Daoud Hanania, who supervised the transplant on Mrs. Taleb was at the head of the team which performed the first operation in 1972, Dr. Lawzi added. 105 kidney transplant operations have been carried out in Jordan thus far and all were 100 per cent successful, said Dr. Lawzi.

Special education workshop opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — A week-long educational workshop on special education opened in Amman Sunday.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) organised the workshop, in which educators from the Ministry of Education and specialists from the Ministry of Labour and Social Development are participating.

The workshop will focus on subjects related to special education curricula and in particular the methods and training of special teachers for the task, according to Mr. Atiyeh Mahmoud, director of UNRWA's educational department.

Amman suburbs to function independently

AMMAN (Petra) — Bader and Ras Al Ain, two suburbs of Amman, which were under the direct administration of Amman Municipality in terms of public services have been given autonomous status, and will henceforth function independently.

Each suburb will have staff, equipment, and operations independent from Amman Municipality in view of the need to expand and improve public services, according to a statement issued by Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh. He said he has delegated Yusuf Al Majali to serve as director for Bader region and Mr. Taha Al Hatabeh as director of Ras Al Ain area.



Renowned rock-cut Treasury of Petra

but also studies their interaction with the great cultures of the Orient in Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Egypt, Syria, and Jordan/Palestine, whose own oriental divinities were often the basis for Etruscan, Greco-Roman and Persian myth and imagery.

The encounters between the Oriental and Greco-Roman worlds are being studied methodically by the ILCM because in the ancient periods, when writing was not very widespread, iconographic representations of deities were essentially a "real language" that was accessible to all.

One aim of the ILCM is to document how religious imagery from one culture passed into, and was absorbed by, another culture, often with changes in its formal expression and meaning.

Such religious imagery of gods and heroes after the Greco-Roman period was passed on among various cultures around the Mediterranean world, and can be studied in such art forms as sculpture, coins, paintings, reliefs, mosaics and others.

Professor Lilly Kabil, secretary-general of the ILCM, will represent the organisation at the Petra symposium, which takes place at the Petra visitors' centre between Sept. 23-28, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Jordan celebrates new Hijri year today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has issued a statement urging Muslims to return to religion and abide by Islam's religious teachings and principles. It said that Islam should serve as an incentive for people to work for liberating Jerusalem and the holy places in Palestine.

In its statement, issued on the eve of the New Hijri Year (Islamic calendar), the Ministry said that the occasion should not only prompt preachers to relate the story of the Prophet Mohammad's emigration to Medina, but that the meaning of this movement should be translated into a renewal of the Muslims' pledge before God to pursue the march in the footsteps of the Prophet, in a holy war, in good deeds and in solidarity in the face of common enemies.

The Hijri (the emigration of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina) changed the history of the Arabs and the whole world, because it marked the end of injustice and persecution against the Prophet by Juraish, the Prophet's tribe in Mecca, the statement said.

It added: "It was when the Prophet arrived in Medina and was welcomed by his companions that preparations were made for propagating Islam and launching campaigns for achieving that end. It was then that the Prophet began to build the first mosque and to lay the foundation for an Islamic society in which justice, equality and security should prevail."

On Sunday, the eve of the New Hijri Year, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs held a celebration at Al Hussein Mosque in Amman. A number of prominent religious men and other Jordanian personalities spoke at the ceremony about the meaning of Hijri and the lesson to be learnt from

the Prophet's struggles against the enemies of Islam.

In observance of Hijri, all government departments and public institutions will remain closed on Monday.

The Royal Court announced it received cables of good wishes addressed to His Majesty King Hussein from senior government officials and high-ranking army officers. The cables also voiced support for the King's policies designed to achieve solidarity among Arab countries and find a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Palestine problem.

Among those sending cables were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fayed, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Islamic Chief Justice Mohammad Mheilan, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and representatives of public and private organisations in the country.

Arab Thought Forum to debate 'security in the Middle East'

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — More than 45 Arab and Foreign intellectuals, renowned researchers and professors will gather here on Wednesday to launch two days of deliberations on "security in the Middle East", the second session in a series of Euro-Arab dialogue organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF).

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who is chairman of the ATF, will deliver the session's opening speech on Thursday. It will preside over the concluding session on Friday.

The ATF earlier cooperated with the Club of Rome and its Spanish chapter in convening a seminar in Seville which discussed Arab-European cooperation on "Arab food security". ATF Secretary General Sa'ad Eddine Ibrahim said in an interview.

During their deliberations on Middle East security, Jordanian, Arab, and European participants will discuss regional and external factors in Middle East security and they will tackle future outlooks on Middle East security and the role of European countries within this frame.

Dr. Ibrahim, a veteran of contemporary Arab thought, told the Jordan Times that ATF was established in 1981, following a meeting in Aqaba between Prince Hassan and 35 Arab scientists and intellectuals, in order to assess current developments and the future outlook for the Arab World in a rapidly changing international environment.

The following are the ATF's aims and objectives as stated by the organisation's information booklet:

1- Development of contemporary Arab thought with regard to the basic issues facing the Arab World, and intensifying public awareness of and concern with these issues. Particular attention is

focused on Arab unity and common Arab concerns, within a framework that synthesises Arab culture, heritage, and modern values.

2- To study the economic, social and cultural links within the Arab nation and with other developing regions, with the object of strengthening dialogue with them, and promoting cooperation and serving common interests.

3- To formulate a consistent Arab point of view towards international development that are based on by international fora and organisations. In this context, ATF is attempting to make a distinct contribution to establish a new international order which would set international relations on a just and equal basis to foster close economic complementarity.

4- To build communication bridges between intellectual leaders and decision makers in the Arab World in order to ensure that public policies are based on sound and solid grounds and to promote popular participation in implementing these policies.

In light of the above mentioned objectives, Dr. Ibrahim stated that ATF's programmes of action have been strongly linked with the organisation's objectives and in this context ATF has three major programmes: "Inter-Arab dialogue, Arab-international dialogue and long-term research studies."

Dr. Ibrahim further explained that ATF has devoted all its effort to bring together all Arab intellectuals, scholars, scientists, thinkers and decision makers to enhance inter-Arab dialogue.

Citing examples of inter-Arab dialogues that have already started, he said "we have series of discussions on the role of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Arab unity and how to bridge the communication gap between Arab decision makers and thought leaders."

"We are also planning to hold a

series of workshops and discussions on: advanced technology, the possibility of using Arabst for educational and cultural purposes. Islamic politics and National Security of the Arab World in the 1990s."

Another of ATF's programmes is a long-term research programme regarding the Arab World's future based on socio-economic development, security and advanced technology.

Regarding ATF's third programme, Dr. Ibrahim said ATF has organised numerous Arab international dialogues in which international counterparts associations and thinkers of the world participated.

The Arab international dialogue programme included an Arab-European dialogue, an Arab-African dialogue, an Arab-North American dialogue and an Arab-South Asian dialogue.

"Next year ATF plans to have an Arab dialogue with East Asia, Latin America and the Soviet Bloc," he said.

Dr. Ibrahim explained that ATF has accorded scientific research and objective studies special care by giving priority to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, Arab food security and common self-dependence, Arab scientific policy and the role of Arab youth in defining their future.

Dr. Ibrahim, who was professor of political sociology at the American University of Cairo (AUC) before he was appointed as ATF Secretary General in July 1985, said that the organisation did not face any major financial problem since it is funded through membership fees, personal donations and institutional donations.

However, since ATF is a non-government organisation, "its financial resources fluctuate between a year and another," he said.

PSD preparing for 5-year plan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) is in the process of drawing up a comprehensive five-year plan to modernise the Kingdom's public security system. The new system will utilise the latest technologies in the fields of communication, transportation, information collection, crime lab techniques, and operations management, according to PSD Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

In a lecture he delivered to the Amman Rotary Club last week at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Lt. Gen. Majali stressed the importance of public security in establishing the secure and stable atmosphere required for the achievement of society's aspirations.

In defining the concept of security, Lt. Gen. Majali said the public security system can be considered as the guardian of all social practices or one of the major partners in this task, in view of its responsibilities and duties in maintaining judicial and administrative control. Its primary concern is to ensure that social behaviours are in harmony with law by taking measures necessary to promote respect for the legitimacy of law.

This, he said, is one of the aspects of the legal state, which has replaced the "law of the jungle" from which humanity as a whole has suffered very much in the past. Hence, there was a need for the establishment of security and the

application of law.

Lt. Gen. Majali also said that fighting crime is only one of the many responsibilities of Jordan's security forces.

The public security system aims to serve Jordanians by helping to solve disputes among them as well as tackling any misunderstanding between citizens and government employees. The PSD also aids by providing people with information about conditions in the Jordanian society.

Lt. Gen. Majali noted that the public security has an important social role, since it performs a major task in the rehabilitation and reform of criminals.

The public security system is also involved in cultural information, sports and humanitarian activities. Therefore the duties of the contemporary police are increasing day by day and are not confined to combating crimes, but cover all aspects of life, Lt. Gen. Majali said.

Attention is being paid to the removal of obstacles obstructing positive and balanced cooperation between policemen and citizens through creating an atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect between the citizen and the policeman, because this is one of the prerequisites for applying the thoughts and trends characterising the new concept of security, he added.

Lt. Gen. Majali maintained that the new concept did not arise out of a vacuum, because the experiences of the developed countries in this field have reinforced

the tendency toward the new role if the Public Security Department wants to take its proper place in society.

The Jordanian experience also shows that our public security system is capable of shouldering great responsibilities.

Lt. Gen. Majali said that the public security forces should continue this march and prepare itself for the new stage with its new and contemporary thought and increasing aspirations and responsibilities, which are primarily designed to serve the Jordanian people.

The new thoughts and responsibilities require that the objectives and the philosophy of the organisation be reconsidered, he added.

Lt. Gen. Majali said that the priority should be given to the modernisation of the public security system, not in terms of equipment and operations only, but also in terms of manpower and the provision of necessary training in all areas with the aim of developing measures to raise the standard of performance.

To aid in the development of the comprehensive five-year plan, Lt. Gen. Majali said that he has ordered the formation of committees to provide recommendations on organisation, training, equipment, communications, armament, investigation, guidance, machinery, clothing, and food. A committee has also been formed to consider the security needs in Amman.

South Africa revisited

Bernard Simon, *Financial Times* correspondent in Toronto, returned recently to South Africa on holiday. Born and brought up there, he describes his impressions of a country in a state of turmoil.

SOUTH AFRICA does to your emotions what a roller coaster does to your stomach. In a two-week holiday, I have many times tumbled into sick despair only to find some small incident yanking my spirits up again towards hope and optimism.

Is there any hope for racial harmony in a country where a young English-speaking conscript casually displays a swastika carved into the sole of his shoe? Perhaps there is, when you are told of the Durban priest who refuses to don a military uniform when he ministers to "the boys on the border" arguing that he also has to consider the feelings of his black parishioners.

On the one hand, the news that four white hoodlums are standing trial in a Western Transvaal farming town charged with raping a black woman, then burying her alive in the boot of a car, suggests that little has changed. On the other, when you see a group of boisterous Afrikaner civil servants from Bloemfontein step aside in an aircraft aisle to allow a black woman to disembark ahead of them, you know that for South Africa, that's progress.

Confusion is the over-riding emotion: You keep asking yourself whether it is realistic to expect that the specks of light will ultimately grow strong enough to dissolve the darkness, or whether white South Africans merely pounce on every scrap of encouragement, no matter how small, just because they don't want to face up to an uncertain future.

Confusion surfaces in many ways. Ask a black worker about events in the townships and the first response is usually a sad shake of a bowed head.

Among whites, conversation turns to politics even sooner than usual (it never has taken long in South Africa), but the arguments are invariably inconclusive: Will sanctions push the government towards speedier reform? How far and how fast should President P.W. Botha move? How much fur-

ther will property prices fall?

And, perhaps the subject raised most often at suburban dinner tables these days, should one emigrate to Australia, Canada, the U.S. or Britain? The Australian embassy in Pretoria gets so many enquiries that telephone callers now hear a recorded message giving a list of occupations in demand, such as pastry chef, furniture polisher and economist.

Noble peace prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu is a constant topic of conversation and controversy. An elderly white Anglican minister refuses to talk about the bishop because "I gave up swearing many years ago". But Bishop Tutu had the ladies at a Johannesburg retirement home eating out of his hand after enquiring about their families and the correct spelling of their surnames.

In more serious vein, a leading political observer wonders how long the bishop, without a real power base, can remain a credible force across the wide gulf separating race groups and ideologies. For the moment, he is one of the few people in the country who appears to enjoy respect from a significant cross-section of both blacks and whites.

That there are so few others is a reminder of the nationalist government's success in building a high wall between the races, making sure that leaders on one side have little credibility on the other. The consequences of this policy were apparent recently. While black urban community leaders were rejecting secret advances to open a dialogue with Pretoria, Mr. Botha descended by helicopter on Kwanabede, one of the most wretched and discredited of the black homelands, for a "summit" with the chief minister.

Optimists were able to find a silver lining even to such apparent insensitivity, however, arguing that Mr. Botha may be preparing the homeland leaders for major new concessions to urban blacks. There is deep concern that the current upheavals will further

undermine the moderate middle ground in South African politics. Black trade unions, in the vanguard of the reform process since the late 1970s, are now seeing their influence in the townships eroded by more radical community groups.

Bishop Tutu has warned that his own authority over angry young blacks is waning. What would have been significant race policy reforms a year ago may now be interpreted as meagre concessions under domestic and international pressure.

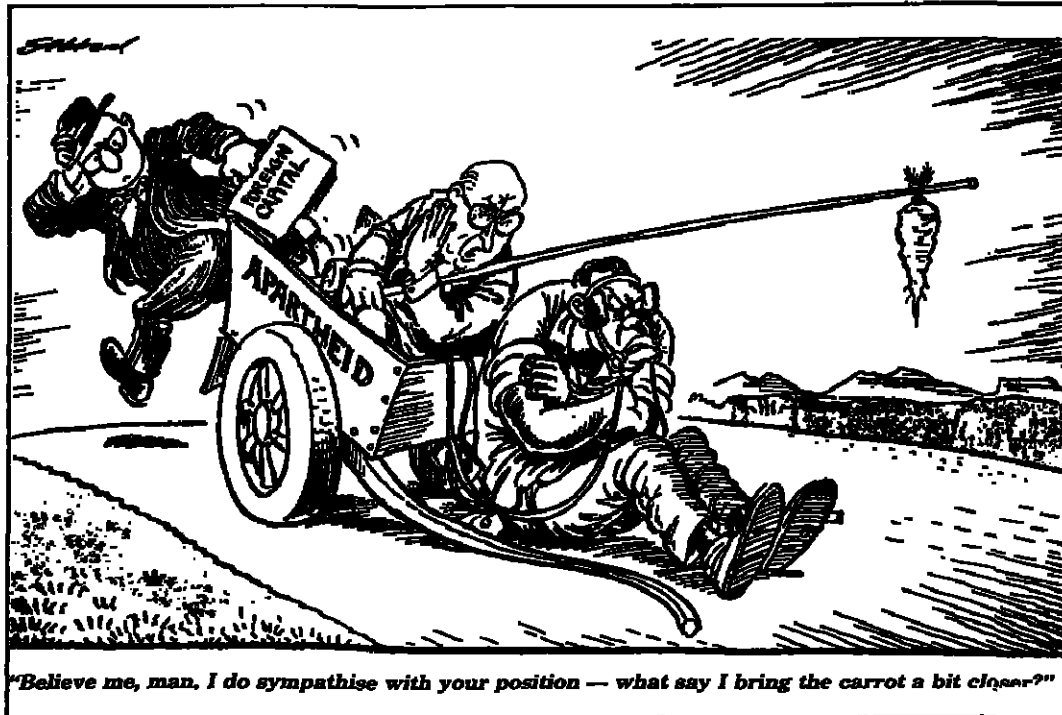
One of the saddest discoveries for a South African returning home is that family and friends know less about the turmoil in their country than millions of newspaper readers and television watchers in North America and Europe.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation's (SABC) coverage of the unrest is a disgrace and a tragedy. It has ensured that the vast majority of whites have no appreciation at all of the depth of bitterness and frustration among their black countrymen, nor of the brutal tactics used by the police to put down violence in the townships. Tensions between the police and the more circumspect Defence Force go unreported.

The SABC has mastered the techniques of propaganda — reporting government reaction to news events rather than the events themselves, providing ample coverage of the damage done by township mobs, but no reporting of police chasing, whipping and shooting blacks. The crumbs of "favourable" comment on sanctions, the state of emergency and the strength of the economy are picked up while the torrent of not-so-good news is almost ignored.

After 10 days in the country, it came as no surprise that the SABC gave greater prominence to Mr. Botha's homeland visits than to the deaths and destruction in Durban.

The BBC and the Voice of America would do all South Africans a great favour by setting up powerful medium-wave or FM transmitters in Botswana, Lesotho



or Swaziland. Foreign embassies could help bring a broader perspective to events in the townships by actively distributing news on South Africa published abroad to universities, libraries, community groups and even companies and sports clubs.

The Rand Daily Mail (RDM), the liberal newspaper closed earlier this year, is sorely missed. Its replacement — *Business Day* — is aimed, in the words of its editor-in-chief, at "militarised millionaires". Thousands of other former RDM readers have been pushed into the clutches of the stridently right-wing, *Citizen*.

Any visitor to South Africa who wants to read the other side of the story should make a point of taking the black-oriented papers, the *Sowetan* and *City Press*. On the other side of the coin, it's a relief to find that a Toronto newspaper's headline in mid-July that "South Africa's streets run deep in blood" gives a misleading impression. White South Africa may be in a state of shock but it is not in a state of siege.

Although some Johannesburg restaurants have fitted security locks on their doors, the areas outside the troubled townships remain remarkably calm. Black workers and domestic servants still arrive on time each morning. For

whites rugby, tennis and bridge matches continue as before.

The observation by a colleague several years ago that "it all seems so normal" still applies to the average white family. Even in a relatively small community like the diamond mining centre of Kimberley, whites' only clue that something is amiss is word that members of the local Defence Force commando have been summoned for township duty.

Seen from Johannesburg or Cape Town, the sanctions now looming against South Africa are more of a challenge than a threat. A senior manager of a foreign-owned electronics company enthusiastically describes his participation in a government-sponsored project for the local manufacture of computer hardware.

An engineer employed by one of several sanctions-busting front companies set up by the Defence Force can no longer travel to Britain since Pretoria's refusal last year to return four of his colleagues for trial in the U.K. on arms smuggling charges. But his travels elsewhere continue, without his family knowing where he goes.

Yet the calm and bravado are only one side of the coin. A rash of sales in clothing and furniture

shops, the black urchins and beggars hanging around suburban shopping malls and the half-empty restaurants at lunch time are reminders that the country is passing through its deepest recession in half a century.

Businessmen's political antennae have become more sensitive as the trouble in the townships starts to have a direct impact on their income statements. The boycotts of white businesses in the Eastern Cape are the best-known example, but there are others with potentially wider repercussions.

A shoe manufacturer grumbles that the weak rand would help push up exports to the U.S., were it not for American regulations which require a "Made in South Africa" label on every shoe. A packaging company's South African roots recently forced it to abort a proposed acquisition in North America.

One furniture retailer complains that the damage caused by the recession is compounded by the difficulty of repossessing unpaid-for articles in the strife-torn townships — perhaps a case of divine justice when one recalls the long exploitations of uneducated black buyers by some unscrupulous white merchants — *Financial Times* News feature.

Randa Habib's

Nuisance news

IT IS BECOMING more and more frustrating and boring to watch the late show on JTV. Not that the programmes are bad. On the contrary, channel six usually offers good and diversified programmes.

In fact, the problem lies with the news. While watching a feature film or a thriller or a play on channel 6, the programme is invariably interrupted by the 11 p.m. news bulletin in Arabic. The bulletin not just a news of the day as news summary; is in fact a full-fledged news broadcast.

Quite often, one has to wait for 15 to 20 minutes in order to watch the last five minutes of the film or play that is being screened.

This is ridiculous, if not outright nonsense for the viewer. In my opinion, the ideal solution for this problem is to scrap altogether the news in Arabic at 11 p.m. since the foreign channel broadcasts several other news bulletins, at 7 p.m. (in French), at 7:30 p.m. (in Hebrew), at 8 p.m. (in Arabic) and at 10 p.m. (in English). One must admit these are more than enough for approximately 6 hours of television programmes every evening.

It is understandable that viewers of channel 3 get the news in Arabic at 11 as they only had one news cast at eight. But, again, reading news headlines should be sufficient for channel 6 viewers who do not need the complete broadcast.

What is not understandable though is why JTV should stick to a fixed time for this last news broadcast. Surely JTV can wait for the end of a programme and then present the news, say at 11:10 p.m. or 11:30 p.m., depending on the length of the last show.

This solution would at least help those who videotape some late programmes and who can do so without the interruption and frustration of the 11 p.m. bulletin.

Scientists achieve breakthrough in combatting viruses

WASHINGTON — U.S. researchers report that new findings on how a virus works could lead to the development of vaccines for the common cold and other virus-caused ailments.

A team of biologists from Purdue University in Indiana reported September 11 that they had for the first time determined the structure of a human cold virus, one of the most universal disease-causing viruses known to man.

Researchers said the findings also may offer important information about the workings of other viruses such as those responsible for polio, hepatitis and hoof-and-mouth disease in cattle.

The study, funded largely by the National Science Foundation, involved a major collaboration between Purdue biologists and computer scientists. Cornell University physicists and biochemists from the University of Wisconsin.

Michael Rossmann, head of the research team at Purdue, termed their work "a breakthrough" which makes it possible "to study surface features and interactions of a virus at atomic resolution."

Rossmann's group collected over six million pieces of information to map the common cold virus, using a supercomputer to process the data and an atomic particle smashing machine called the synchrotron to study individual atoms in the virus.

Rossmann said that the supercomputer, which can speed up calculations by a factor of 100 compared with what a regular computer can do, allowed scientists to complete the final set of calculations on the virus structure in one month. These calculations might have taken ten years without the supercomputer, he said.

The Purdue team has already determined which parts of the virus surface can be attacked by antibodies as part of the body's immune system — U.S. Information Agency.

added. The researchers mapped the structure of the cold virus by reducing it to a crystal and then using the radiation of the synchrotron as a powerful light to take X-ray diffraction "pictures" of the virus.

The synchrotron, which accelerates electrons to almost the speed of light, is used by high-energy physicists to study subatomic particles. Synchrotron radiation, produced as a "waste product" by the electrons as they are accelerated, is also useful for studying the structure of various materials such as semiconductors and biological membranes.

The Rossmann research team solved the structure of human Rhinovirus-14, one of about 100 known strains of the common cold virus. Rossmann described the virus as a sphere-like structure made up of triangular surfaces with a protein coat. Each virus coat contains "sticky sites" that can attach the virus to cell receptors in the upper respiratory system, thereby causing infection.

"For instance," Rossmann said, "the Polio virus (closely related to the common cold) can stick to and attack cells of the spinal cord and produce paralysis. The common cold viruses attach themselves to various cells of the upper respiratory system."

Now that the structure of the virus is known, researchers can plan ways to disrupt its function, according to Rossmann. "I believe it could be possible to neutralise the virus by stopping it attaching itself to the host membrane," he said.

The Purdue team has already determined which parts of the virus surface can be attacked by antibodies as part of the body's immune system — U.S. Information Agency.



Some scientists think the first permanent base on the moon would include an oxygen-mining venture. In this concept, an automated mechanical shovel (lower left) scoops up loose oxygen-rich soil. It then carries the soil to a conveyor belt (centre left). There, the raw material is fed into processing units (upper right), where the oxygen is extracted, turned

into liquid form, and piped to storage tanks. A mobile crane (lower right) lifts a tank from a storage rack to move it to a launch site. From there the liquid oxygen will be transported to an Earth-orbiting base, where it will be used to fuel spacecraft — (NASA photo)

An outpost on the moon possible by year 2000

By Donald J. Frederick
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — The gravitational force exerted by the moon tugs at every object on Earth as well as the imagination of many who foresee a manned base there.

"I think we'll have people permanently on the moon by the year 2000," says Hans Mark, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The first moon settlement would consist of not more than 20 people living in prefabricated huts covered with lunar soil to shield them from cosmic radiation.

At least that's the scenario envisioned by Hubert P. Davis, senior vice president of Eagle Engineering, a Houston-based consulting firm that does space-oriented studies for industry and government agencies.

Isolated hardship post

Davis thinks that initially it would be a hardship assignment and the staff serving the station would probably stay only three to six months at a time. "They'll go through intensive screening, too, perhaps working first on an Earth-orbiting space station," he predicts.

More than just an exotic U.S. outpost, the base would serve as a refinery and fuel depot for liquid oxygen. The loose material coating the moon's surface contains as much as 40 per cent oxygen, and scientists know how to extract the element and turn it into a storable liquid form.

By the time moon base is constructed, scientists assume, the U.S. would already have a station circling the Earth. The base would be served by the current space shuttles, which would bring men

and materials to it.

New vehicles — designed solely to function in space — would take satellites from the space station, put them in orbit thousands of miles above the Earth, and ferry people and materials to the moon.

"The space station would also function as a sort of filling station," explains Davis. "The oxygen would be carried from the moon and stored there to fuel spacecraft for their missions. Putting things such as income-producing satellites in orbit would be much cheaper due to the savings in oxygen fuel costs."

In the future, the heaviest and most expensive item the space shuttle will carry aloft will be its oxygen and hydrogen fuel. Oxygen, the heavier of the two, exceeds hydrogen by a ratio of about 6-to-1 in the fuel mixture. Because of Earth's strong gravity, it might be much cheaper to bring oxygen from the moon, where less energy is required to launch a spacecraft.

Water on the moon?

Discovery of water, with its hydrogen and oxygen components, would be even more advantageous, freeing spacecraft from dependence on any earthly fuel and making life easier for the first settlers who might try to raise crops on the moon.

"It isn't so far-fetched to imagine water on the moon, trapped in the permanently shadowed great depressions at the two polar regions in the form of ice," says James R. Arnold, director of the California Space Institute at the University of California, San Diego. "There might be enough water to fill a Lake Erie."

Even without the water, mining operations are now possible on the moon.

Larry Haskin and David Lin-

dstrom, researchers at Washington University in St. Louis, have shown that iron, titanium, and silicon can be extracted from ordinary lunar soil.

An array of solar collectors the size of a football field, they estimate, could supply enough energy to produce a ton of iron every 24 hours.

"With silicon," says Haskin, "we could manufacture more solar cells, to create more electricity, to make more iron, to make more silicon — and so forth."

Titanium could be alloyed with iron to make steel, used for general construction material, and formed into a lightweight metal used by space vehicles.

Lift-off much easier

The materials could be used on the moon, in space stations, or perhaps for bases on nearby asteroids. "It takes only about 5 per cent as much energy to lift a given mass of material off the moon and put it into orbit as opposed to bringing it from Earth's surface," notes Haskin.

But economics shouldn't be the only consideration guiding a return to the moon, contends NASA's Mark.

"We've just scratched the surface in the quest for knowledge about our nearest planetary neighbour," he points out. "Renewed exploration of the moon may yield new knowledge about the history of the solar system, and even more fundamentally, the origin of life on Earth."

A permanent base on the moon would have other far-reaching implications. The chains that bind humans to Earth would be loosened. Space-age pioneers would be poised to leave their new home to explore the limitless frontiers of the universe.

Pope to Africans: Multiply

Kenya, whose world-highest population growth rate threatens their country with environmental bankruptcy, received a stern message from Pope John Paul II. Blind to the fragile relation between people and the environment, the pontiff declared large families to be God's will. This feature is based on an article which appeared in Kenya's "Weekly Review" in August 1985, by the magazine's senior editor, Peter Karithi.

NAIROBI, Kenya — On his second pastoral tour of Africa, Pope John Paul II delivered a message to Kenyans: "Be fruitful and multiply, fill the earth and subdue it."

At a time when Kenyans, who have the highest birth rate in the world (annual population growth 4.0 per cent), were being urged by their leaders to limit family size, the pope gave one of his strongest anti-contraception lectures in recent months, the most forceful of his 11-day tour of seven African nations.

In five of six public speeches delivered during his three-day Kenyan visit, the pontiff made reference to child-bearing. Each time he condemned "artificial" family planning methods and exalted reproduction as God's most wonderful gift to humanity.

At the Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi, where he celebrated the mass and married 25 couples, Pope John Paul criticised "anti-life actions" — abortion and contraception — as morally wrong and unworthy of good husbands and wives.

"Right from the beginning," he said, "God wanted men and women to form a communion of person which is fruitful."

At Uhuru Park he stressed that "married love is fruitful with a fruitfulness that is shown especially in children". While conceding that feeding, clothing and caring for each child "required much sacrifice and hard work", he emphasised that parents had a divine duty not only to accept all the children given them by God, but to do their best to care for them.

Having many children was apparently a major factor in deciding

who among the faithful in Kenya were to be presented to the pope. Mathew Mwaniki from Meru was brought before the pope to present his twelfth child. Later Monica and Lawrence Kamuyu, parents to 15 children, represented the married couples who had gathered at the park to renew their marriage vows.

Throughout John Paul's visit the message was the same: The larger the family, the better. Some Kenyan leaders must have been grinding their teeth in frustration.

Among those attending the papal functions was President Daniel arap Moi. Only last month he warned that a time may come when those who already had four children might have some social amenities, such as paid maternity leave and free education, withdrawn for all subsequent children.

If the pope's attention to the subject of reproduction was excessive, it was only the climax to the week-long International Eucharistic Congress which took place in Nairobi. Daily family life seminars were held during which aggressive government family planning policies were constantly under attack. The tone of the seminars was that the salvation for the shaky economies of the developing nations was not in controlling population explosion, but in encouraging unrestrained reproduction.

The pope did allow that there were some circumstances when couples might have to space their children. For that purpose, he stressed the importance of marriage preparation for young couples. Not only did they need a proper

understanding of the nature of sexuality and responsible parenthood, but also so that they must understand the church-approved methods of natural family planning, and when it was permissible to use them.

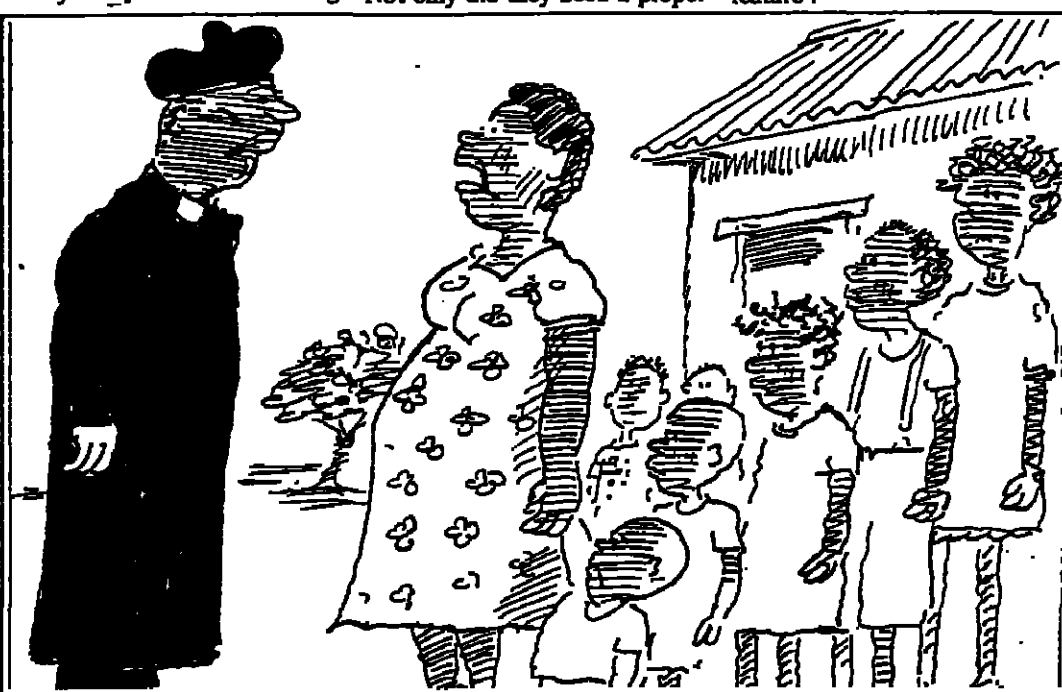
To most people, denouncing the limitation of family size while at the same time promoting natural family planning methods — dismissed by many Catholics as "Vatican roulette" — appears contradictory.

These methods, rely on sexual abstinence during the most fertile time of the woman's cycle. If they are as effective as their promoters claim, they eventually achieve the same end as artificial contraceptives. The only difference would appear to be that the natural methods require self-discipline and carry no risks of side effects.

The pope dismissed arguments that the church should liberalise its position on polygamy to accommodate African practices. Polygamy, he said, contradicted the equal personal dignity of man and woman. Later he reminded African bishops and clergy of their duty to protect the Christian doctrine against infiltration from cultural practices in what he called "the challenging dialogue between faith and culture."

What impact will the papal visit have on Kenya's family planning programmes? The government could probably take some consolation in that of 20 million Kenyans, only four million are Roman Catholics, and many of those do not practice what the Vatican preaches.

But it is certain that the pontiff strengthened the hand of local bishops who in the past, have taken on the government over the issue of family planning. Said one assistant minister as the pope boarded his plane, "we are keeping our fingers crossed" — *Earthscan* feature.



"We use the rhythm method Father, we have a baby regularly every year!"



FIRST LADY: For the first time, a woman, Yvonne Gaudean, has been named Doyen of one of the oldest French institutions, the Comedie Francaise. This actress, who joined the company of French actors in 1946, in fact has the most years as a "Societaire" or full member. This gives her the right to the senior status of Doyen. At the head of the Comedie Francaise, an administrator is appointed by decree on a proposal by the Minister for Culture. This post is today held by Jean-Pierre Vincent, former director of the Strasbourg National Theatre. In the absence of Jean-Pierre Vincent, it is Yvonne Gaudean who will take over the artistic direction of the Comedie Francaise. Nearly two thousand eight hundred plays are included in the repertoire of this illustrious theatre. Some 475 "Societaires" have performed there since the beginning. This troupe is made up of actors under annual contract, known as "Pensionnaires" or short-term members, and full members known as "societaires" who are chosen from among the "pensionnaires" and are given a twenty year contract, which may be terminated every five years. At the moment, the Comedie Francaise numbers 26 pensionnaires and 36 societaires. The creation of the Comedie Francaise goes back to 21st October 1680, the date of a letter of authority from Louis XIV acknowledging the existence of a one and only troupe of actors. Originally the repertoire of the Comedie Francaise was that of a creative theatre, but little by little it became the expression of an official stage having the authority of official approval, and thereby losing its aspect of pure creation — *Radio France International*.

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium (R) — Brazilian Ayrton Senna romped to victory in the Belgian Grand Prix Sunday.

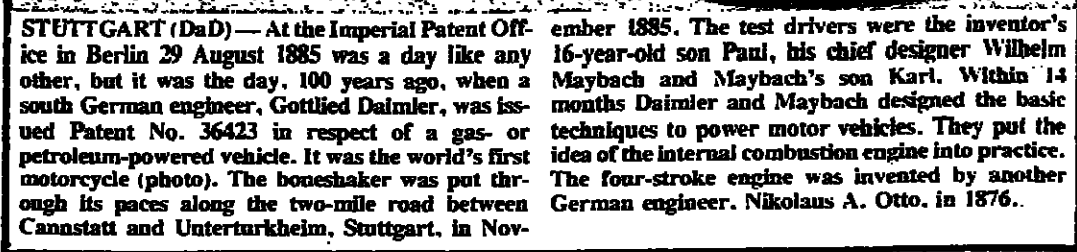
Mansell, in a Williams, finished almost half a minute behind Senna. Prost was never in the hunt for a sixth win of the season but the four points gained for third position boosted him 16 clear of closest

The Frenchman lost second place when Mansell stormed past him in his Williams on lap four, then the Briton's Finnish team mate Keke Rosberg filled third place before dropping back to finish fourth after a pit stop.

Under the new system there is a limit of 24 games, with the champion retaining his title in the

When Karpov held that contest and then steered to easy equality

The challenger's demeanour during Saturday's session clearly demonstrated that he had not recovered from the psychological blow of losing and his show of strength in playing without a break turned into disaster.



English Soccer League to eight matches. Before a near full house 40,000 fans at City's Maine Road stadium, England team captain Bryan Robson (penalty) and full-back Steve Bruce (penalty) were

Before a near full house 40,000 fans at City's Maine Road stadium. England team captain Bryan Robson (penalty) and full-back Ian Wright (penalty) were

Arsenal climbed into third place after edging Sheffield Wednesday 1-0 through an Ian Allinson penalty.

Location: Sweifieh, 6th Circle
Call: 813280

MOVING IN OR OUT?

**For Your Housecleaning
Call Us Today**

TEB 664913 - 663707

Electrolux Jordan Tr. Co. Ltd.

۱۷- ۲۲ اُول ۱۹۸۵



17 - 22 Sept. 1985

Rent to be paid annually.
Call tel: 844229

Call: Tel. 623231

(Colour)

Performances
3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

(Colour)

Performances. 12-3 - 5:30-8

Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

Performances: 3-30, 6-15, 8-30, 10-30.
Abdali, behind ALIA offices.

(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-7

Performance: 12-3-5-30-8

Shows at 3.30 6 8.30 10.15

Ariane failure sends insurers into tailspin

PARIS (AP) — Insurance companies have started asking themselves if satellite insurance has become too risky a business following the failed launch last week of Europe's Ariane rocket, the latest in a string of such disasters.

Two communications satellites, one European and one American, were launched along with the Ariane which was blown up by ground control less than 10 minutes after liftoff from French Guiana on Thursday when an engine failed to ignite.

Insurance on the two satellites totalled \$150 million — \$85 million for GTE Spacenet's Spacenet-3 satellite and \$65 million for the European ERS-3, according to Mr. Andre Clerc, a director of the French space insurance consortium Reunion Spatiale.

French insurers were carrying 40 per cent of the coverage on the American satellite.

In 1984, underwriters paid out a total of \$300 million on similar satellite disasters.

The Ariane failure comes on top of two separate incidents involving satellites launched earlier this year by the U.S. Space Shuttle, the Ariane's main competitor in the lucrative market for satellite business in outer space.

Although a salvage attempt was made to recover one of the two satellites, Leasat-3 owned by Hughes Aircraft, it is still considered a write-off by insurers.

The other satellite, launched at the beginning of September, has "died", according to reports earlier this week, insurers say.

"The losses must obviously be paid, and there must now be a question mark over the whole business of satellite insurance worldwide," said Mr. David Peachey, chairman of the Aviation Underwriters Association at the Lloyds of London syndicate.

In June, before the four most recent incidents, the ratio of claims to premiums was running at 175 per cent, Mr. Clerc said. The latest run of bad luck is certain to push the ratio well over 200 per cent, he added.

French insurers are doubtful whether or not they can push up premiums much higher. Already satellite owners must pay premiums representing about 20 per cent of the cost of a satellite, compared with rates of around 10 per cent to 11 per cent three years ago.

Mr. Roland Deschamps, secretary-general of Arianespace, the European consortium that markets the Ariane launcher, acknowledged that 10 per cent is too low a fee, but he said 20 per cent is excessive.

"It's a learning process," said Mr. Stephane De Chamberet of the French insurance Documentation and Information Centre.

Unlike other sectors such as shipping and aviation, we don't have much statistical data on which to base our calculations, he said.

Mr. De Chamberet said the big danger is that if insurers push up premiums any higher, the satellite market will dry up.

Mr. Deschamps agreed. "If premiums go up too high, they could kill the goose that lays gold eggs," he said.

Some insurers are starting to talk among themselves about the possibility of introducing a system of deductibles whereby satellite owners would take some of the risk on their own shoulders, according to Mr. Clerc, at Reunion Spatiale.

Mr. De Chamberet said that some insurers have had to pay out so much after the recent spate of losses that they couldn't take on any new cover even if the risk were "gold-plated."

When one or two satellites go bust, it takes the insurance community one or two months to absorb the impact," he said.

Mr. Peachey noted, however, that insurance cover has already been arranged for launches scheduled over the next few months. Arianespace's total order book currently stands at 34 satellite launches worth a total of 8.2 billion French francs, with 22 satellites worth about 6 billion francs, still to be launched.

The consortium's timetable was for an average of six launches

every year, but Arianespace officials said that the abortive mission on Friday may cause some delays.

Until Thursday, officials at Arianespace had been complaining publicly that insurance premiums for Ariane launches were vastly inflated compared with those of the shuttle.

They argued that Ariane puts satellites directly into geostationary orbit while the shuttle requires two separate operations — one to put the satellite into a low orbit and another to boost it to higher orbit.

With Friday's failure, however, some European space officials are starting to believe that the risk may be about even for both launch vehicles.

Arianespace President Frederic d'Allest, answering a question at a news conference Friday, said the company was studying a system of complementary insurance whereby Arianespace would provide an additional \$40 million to \$60 million in coverage for the Ariane rocket's clients.

Yamani emerges at centre of oil market turmoil

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani is again at the centre of oil market turmoil, struggling to balance his country's need to produce more crude oil against fears doing so might cripple OPEC.

As the biggest producer in OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), Saudi Arabia has long dominated the 13-nation cartel, which marked its 25th anniversary quietly last weekend.

This year it has stood almost alone in adhering to official OPEC prices, watching its oil output slide to a 20-year low as a consequence.

Oil industry sources estimate Saudi oil output dropped to around two million barrels per day (b/d) last month, around a fifth of its average output in 1980.

Now, low oil output is beginning to hurt even the wealthy Saudi economy and Sheikh Yamani is under orders to boost oil output in order to guarantee revenue for the country's economic planners.

As he tries to tackle the problem without sinking OPEC, the 55-year-old minister who masterminded the 1973 Arab oil embargo is again at centre stage.

Oil prices tumbled on Wednesday amid rumours he had died. On Friday, the market was again in turmoil over reports he had predicted a fall in oil prices to between \$15 and \$18 a barrel by next spring.

Sheikh Yamani, who returned Sunday to his office in the Saudi port city of Jeddah, denied Saturday that he had forecast a price crash in a speech to an Oxford seminar on Friday.

He said he believed a crash would only take place in the event of a price war and, in fact, believed oil prices would rise in coming months because of higher seasonal demand.

On the face of it, he may only have been reiterating a truism which has often been stated — that oil prices will drop in a price

war. But Gulf oil industry analysts read more than that into Sheikh Yamani's speech and subsequent denial.

They say it is probably no accident that he is often involved in public controversy before key meetings, such as the one which takes place early next month in Vienna.

Violent market reaction to his statements underlines to his OPEC members that Saudi Arabia still has the power, albeit diminished, to shake the oil world.

He often holds up the spectre of sliding oil prices in efforts to keep other members of the cartel in line. Sheikh Yamani does not want oil prices to fall, but he always says the Saudis could handle the situation better than the other OPEC members.

More significantly, Sheikh Yamani did not deny new agreements with major oil companies to sell Saudi Crude oil at a price linked to market prices for oil products. According to newspaper reports, he confirmed these agreements in his Oxford speech.

These so-called setback arrangements, already signed by several other OPEC countries, are one way of ensuring Saudi output always reaches a certain level.

Saudi crude oil has not been selling because its official price is higher than the value of the oil products obtainable from it. A setback arrangement should ensure that buyers of Saudi crude always make some profit from refining it.

The ramifications of these arrangements are wide. First, the effective Saudi abandonment of official OPEC prices may mean all world oil prices may have to be pegged lower. Other countries may cut prices to compete with Saudi crude.

Second, it means Saudi Arabia has — as it said it would — abandoned the role of OPEC's swing producer.

IMF grants Morocco \$318m loan

RABAT (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has granted Morocco a \$318 million stand-by loan that clears the way for foreign debt rescheduling talks with Western creditors, financial sources said Sunday.

Creditor countries in the Club of Paris usually wait for the IMF's signal that a country's financial situation is under control before opening debt rescheduling negotiations.

Morocco has some \$13 billion of foreign debt.

The loan announced on Friday was expected in July, but the IMF postponed it because it was not

entirely satisfied with the country's efforts to redress financial imbalances, the sources said.

The new IMF loan — \$116 million available immediately and the rest over 18 months — quickly follows a Moroccan decision to reduce staple food subsidies.

The Moroccan government had so far resisted a cut in subsidies because of the danger of social

unrest. Bloody riots erupted in January last year following rumours of imminent food price increases.

Price increases announced this month on flour, cooking oil and sugar will allow the state to save some \$30 million until Dec. 31 of subsidies that had been put at \$280 million for the whole of the year, the sources said.

In July, the IMF had also viewed Morocco's foreign trade results as disappointing. Rabat had suggested waiting for an expected improvement in the second quarter, the sources said.

For the first four months of this year, Morocco posted a trade def-

icit of \$570 million against \$510 million for the corresponding period of 1984.

The IMF had also been advocating a devaluation of the dirham, which has been let to float downwards. Depreciation of the dirham is supposed to slow down imports of consumer goods by making them more expensive at a time when Rabat is liberalising its foreign trade to comply with IMF recommendations.

The Paris Club of Western creditors comprises some 20 countries, including Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Dubai airline wins Kuwaiti traffic rights

ABU DHABI (R) — Kuwait has granted landing rights to a new airline to be set up later this year by the Emirate of Dubai, the official Emirates News Agency WAM said, quoting a Dubai civil aviation official.

Emirates Airlines has already secured landing rights in India and Pakistan, lucrative routes travelled by thousands of immigrant workers. Dubai aviation sources said.

Pakistan has agreed to daily flights from Dubai to Karachi and India has agreed in principle to flights to Bombay, they said, adding the flights would replace current services from Dubai by Gulf Air.

Dubai announced plans for its own airline in June because of dissatisfaction with service by Gulf Air, owned jointly by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and Abu Dhabi.

It told Bahrain-based Gulf Air earlier this month it would cancel its landing rights for transit flights to destinations served by the new airline with effect from November.

Al Ittihad newspaper said Dubai and Kuwaiti aviation officials would meet on Oct. 7 to fix the frequency of the flights between the two emirates.

Castro calls for fight against debt

HAVANA (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro has said that efforts to cancel Third World foreign debt and achieve a new international economic order have more immediate importance than new revolutionary struggles.

Addressing a youth conference on foreign debt that ended early Sunday, President Castro said: "It is not that I have renounced the ideals of socialism, but I am convinced that by this path (the foreign debt struggle) we will arrive quicker and further."

He added: "If someone asked me would I choose a world war or capitalism surviving 20 years more, I would choose peace."

President Castro said that "imperialism" penetrated every sphere of Latin American society.

Poland postpones debt talks

WARSAW (R) — Poland has encountered great difficulty in rescheduling its mountain of debt and talks set for next week with Western creditor countries have been postponed, Poland's chief debt negotiator says.

Both sides realised an agreement rescheduling \$1.4 billion of 1985 debt would not be signed and agreed to put off the talks. Mr. Zbigniew Karcz told Reuters Saturday in an interview.

Mr. Karcz will instead go to Moscow, also a major creditor of Poland, for financial talks. No further date has been fixed for negotiations with Western creditor nations, known as the Paris Club.

Asked what problems Poland faced in its debt negotiations, Mr. Karcz replied: "problems? thousands of problems."

Poland and 17 Western creditors agreed in principle in July to reschedule around \$12 billion of debt arrears from 1982 to 1984. Warsaw was to pay \$400 million of arrears from 1981 by the end of last month.

Mr. Karcz said, however, that the arrears had not been paid in full because, for technical reasons, the sum was too great to pay in only one month's time.

"It was a huge amount of money in our case," he said, adding he

understood that the deadline could be treated with "reasonable flexibility" and payment would be made over the next few weeks.

Poland's debts built up in the 1970s when credit was freely available and the debts to the West now total more than \$27 billion.

"It was very risky and one can say catastrophic. It has proved so, unfortunately," Mr. Karcz commented.

Poland was unable to meet its commitments and arrears built up after Western nations broke contact and refused fresh credit in response to the imposition here of martial law in 1981.

Warsaw is seeking \$800 million this year in fresh government-guaranteed credits, but the West was proving very reluctant, Mr. Karcz said.

Austria, W. Germany pledge credits

Austria has pledged \$40 million and West Germany 100 million marks (\$35 million).

Talks with other countries are continuing but Western diplomats say it is unlikely that Poland will get as much as it wants.

Without new funds, Poland could not meet its 1985 repayment commitments, Mr. Karcz

said. "The highest possible net obligation in what we can cover is \$2.1 billion."

Poland will fall slightly short of the government target of a \$1.5 billion trade surplus this year, but higher than expected incomes on services should make payments of \$2.1 billion possible, Mr. Karcz said.

Resolution of Poland's debts rested on three main pillars, he said — a domestic programme of austerity, rescheduling payments and new money.

After the political and economic crisis of the early 1980s, Poland had restructured its economy and achieved a trade surplus for three consecutive years.

Mr. Karcz said Poland needed more funds fully to utilise industrial capacity and boost exports. The country needed to invest more but had been cutting back for five years.

"We must modernise," he said. "It is in the interest of both sides to give fresh credit to Poland."

At present, Poland was paying for 90 per cent of its imports in cash. Now even the richest countries paid such a high proportion, he said.

The Paris Club of creditors includes Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States.

Alfonsin expected to seek economic partnership during W. German visit

BONN (R) — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin is expected to seek strong economic support from West Germany and urge Bonn to prod Britain towards negotiations over the Falkland Islands during a four-day visit starting Sunday.

German officials said Argentina's bid for a new economic partnership between the two states would dominate the president's packed programme of talks with government leaders and indicated he could expect encouraging results.

But Mr. Alfonsin himself has said a secondary goal is to build a stronger political relationship between Buenos Aires and Bonn and indicated he wants to draw West Germany away from its policy of strict neutrality over the Falkland Islands dispute.

Mr. Alfonsin arrives from Yugoslavia on the second leg of a European tour which will also include France.

Officials from both states said he hoped to generate a new flow of foreign investment into Argentina and win wider export markets in order to shore up a severe domestic austerity programme aimed at pulling his country out of recession.

West Germany is one of Argentina's biggest trading partners and a key to the success of Mr. Alfonsin's ambitious economic plans.

Bonn government sources said the president would be given full endorsement for his economic reform programme and assurances that West Germany wanted to redress the unequal trade balance between them, which is

heavily in Bonn's favour.

In practical terms, the government would set a new ceiling on credit guarantees to firms investing in Argentina. They said the new level would be generous but refused to give details.

The sources said Bonn would also agree to establish regular political consultations between the countries, probably at ministerial level.

Mr. Alfonsin said in a German newspaper interview before his departure that he hoped to persuade Bonn to use its influence with Britain to urge more flexibility over the Falkland Islands. Britain has said it is ready to enter talks on the islands, over which the two countries fought a war in 1982, but refuses to discuss the question of sovereignty over them.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very interesting day when you find that most everyone as well as yourself is in a cooperative mood and want to make arrangements of a harmonious nature with other persons.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) There is an opportunity to gain the assistance you need from a long-time ally where it is most important to you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find more modern methods for handling your work and add more sparkle to it so that you gain greater benefits.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Forget that regular amusement that has become annoying to you and get into something different that is more pleasurable.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find some way of making your home more charming and functional. Get rid of the obsolete.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Being with associates in business can lead to making new and profitable plans with them. Don't be annoyed with a close tie.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Begin the new week wisely by getting into practical affairs so that they become more profitable. Make needed repairs.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Some old situation needs attention, but bide your time and think the matter over very carefully. Invite friends out.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find new ways of solving problematical affairs that have held you back for some time and they are soon behind you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make new friends and get out to new sites even though by nature, you like to hold fast to the old.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you want more progress in your career, confer with an expert in your field, but not with a friend.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Avoid business and professional affairs for a while and meet charming persons who are up and doing.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Trust your intuition about what is best to do in the future and don't dwell on some old mistake.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she should not hang on to antiquated methods and material things, but be more concerned with the modern, since the success can then be great upon reaching maturity. Be sure to give as fine an education as possible.

THE Daily Crossword by Norma Steinberg

ACROSS

- 1 Brother of Prometheus
- 2 Splendid display
- 3 Snake
- 4 Wake rudely
- 5 Brilliant fish
- 6 Curmudgeon
- 7 Lesser-known show
- 8 Israeli dance
- 9 Sight at JFK
- 10 Croissant
- 11 Small terror
- 12 Well-known aid
- 13 Fashion name
- 14 In one's chips
- 15 Illustrated
- 16 Stared rudely
- 17 Caesar's sidekick
- 18 Fly high
- 19 Plumbing
- 20 substance
- 21 Artist's stand
- 22 Instrument for David
- 23 Against
- 24 — Scott
- 25 Snacks
- 26 Cuts of a kind
- 27 Bedding
- 28 Receipts
- 29 Brownish purple
- 30 Lion hunt
- 31 Friend in need
- 32 Quatrain
- 33 Adrien Land
- 34 Kenneth Tynan
- 35 show
- 36 Voodoo
- 37 Saint Philip
- 38 Old language
- 39 Judd Hirsch
- 40 vehicle
- 41 Spotted
- 42 Exchange

DOWN

- 1 — and the
- 2 — in the
- 3 — the
- 4 — the
- 5 — the
- 6 — the
- 7 — the
- 8 — the
- 9 — the
- 10 — the
- 11 — the
- 12 — the
- 13 — the
- 14 — the
- 15 — the
- 16 — the
- 17 — the
- 18 — the
- 19 — the
- 20 — the
- 21 — the
- 22 — the
- 23 — the
- 24 — the
- 25 — the
- 26 — the
- 27 — the
- 28 — the
- 29 — the
- 30 — the
- 31 — the
- 32 — the
- 33 — the
- 34 — the
- 35 — the
- 36 — the
- 37 — the
- 38 — the
- 39 — the
- 40 — the
- 41 — the
- 42 — the

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

- 1 SINGULAR
- 2 LARVA
- 3 NEUT — pin
- 4 AGITATED
- 5 PARROT
- 6 MILKY-WHITE
- 7 GAIN
- 8 DERANGED
- 9 "LET'S GET —"
- 10 HAMMISH SHOW
- 11 CHINESE GRINE
- 12 — SAID
- 13 CORSET PART
- 14 "TOBACCO —"
- 15 FOLDING BED
- 16 YUL BRYNER
- 17 —
- 18 CHOPPED FINELY
- 19 GO-BETWEEN
- 20 BLACKBOARD
- 21 ATTITUDE
- 22 HIGHWAY
- 23 DISCOUNT
- 24 UNDETERMINED
- 25 FRANKIE
- 26 PUBLICATIONS

DOWN

- 1 TEN-SPEED
- 2 VEHICLE
- 3 CALM BEFORE THE STORM
- 4 UNDETERMINED
- 5 BUILDING
- 6 DIRECTION
- 7 SURFACE
- 8 — PAS
- 9 FIELD MEASURE
- 10 — BOY!
- 11 ELEVATOR MAN
- 12 "CITIZEN —"
- 13 — HOW
- 14 ALLIANCE
- 15 ACRONYM

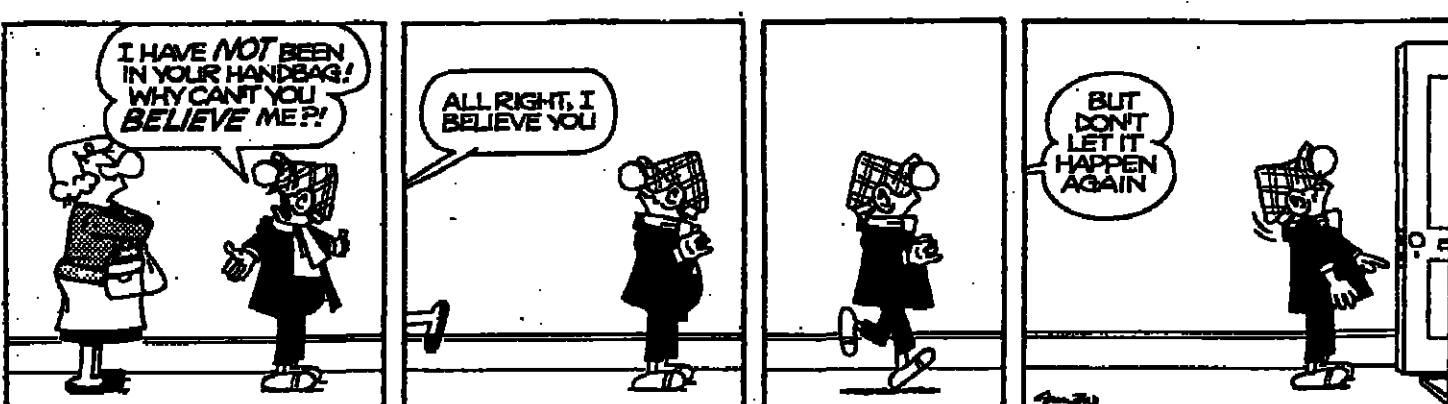
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUJYP
NAPOR
DRENER
NAMMAD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TWEAK JOKER TURTLE DAMPEN

Answer: What a bureaucrat is — A RED TAPE WORM

More protests erupt in S. Africa

Newspapers praise meeting with ANC leader

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Policemen in a town besieged by a crowd opened fire with shotguns and wounded three people, police said Sunday, following more black unrest in seven districts, including in a white town.

Several newspapers, meanwhile, praised Friday's meeting between business men and exiled guerrilla leaders which has ended the wrath of the white government.

After a week in which the government announced two reforms of apartheid, English-language newspapers heralded the move. Both for not ending violence and possibly leading to limited sanctions announced by the United States last week.

Unusually late, Groping for a moment of great national unity, the Sunday Tribune of the government's intention to restore a limited citizenship to blacks from nominally independent homelands and to allow blacks to live in white areas of South Africa.

In Johannesburg, police were besieged Sunday night in East London's District 6, a black township by police, forcing their armoured vehicles to a standstill and tried to

steal gasoline, police headquarters in Pretoria reported.

The township, where police have shot to death at least 32 blacks in the last month, is among the most turbulent in the country.

Seven blacks were arrested in outbreaks of stoning or arson in black districts in the eastern Cape, and around Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and the Capital, Pretoria, a police communiqué said.

In Riversdale, a white town 257 kilometres east of Cape Town, police dispersed a crowd of blacks "gathered illegally," the communiqué said, without elaboration.

It was at least the fourth time unrest by blacks and people of mixed race — which has been confined largely to their segregated areas through 13 months of anti-apartheid protests — has spread to a white district in the Cape province.

The Sunday Tribune said bus-

inessmen, led by Gavin Relly, chief of South Africa's giant mining conglomerate Anglo American, did "this country a service" by meeting Oliver Tambo, leader of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC). It is the main guerrilla movement fighting to topple the government.

"We have no doubt that Mr. Tambo will have been frank, chillingly frank... that is what talking is about."

Johannesburg's Sunday Times, whose editor Tertius Myburgh attended the meeting in a remote game park in Zambia, said "there were no deals, no agreements, except, if possible, to meet again."

"And if South Africans, separated by race, distance and... often also by unsubstantiated fears of stereotyped perceptions of each other can find a grain of unity in their identity with the beloved country it must also do some good," said Myburgh in a signed article.

Meanwhile the Reagan administration is determined to implement as rapidly as possible the limited sanctions against South Africa announced by President Reagan, Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker said Sat-

urday.

Mr. Crocker, a chief architect of U.S. policy towards the white-minority government, told the Cable News Network (CNN) that Mr. Reagan had reversed his long-standing opposition to sanctions "to heal the debate in this country and to send a unified signal to South Africa."

The sanctions announced last Monday, designed to encourage reform of South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation, include a ban on U.S. computer sales, new bank loans and Krugerrand imports.

"There is every intent to proceed forward as rapidly as we can on all the items that were in that list," Mr. Crocker said.

Senator Richard Lugar said in a separate CNN interview that reforms announced this week by South Africa were considered by Pretoria last month but were "kept on the shelf ready to pull off" at an opportune moment.

The Indiana Republican, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also said he thought Pretoria believed it had cooperated the U.S. government on the issue of reforms until Reagan made his announcement.



STRIKING WORKERS: A civil guard officer shoots his pistol into the air Friday in an attempt to calm down striking Lima public transport workers who were attempting to march on the House of Congress on the sixth day of their strike (AP wirephoto)

Tamil leaders to meet with Gandhi

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will meet this week with leaders of four Tamil guerrilla groups in hopes of reviving a dialogue to settle Sri Lanka's ethnic crisis, Indian news agencies said Sunday.

Press Trust of India and the United News of India said the meeting between Mr. Gandhi and the Madras-based Tamils would probably take place in New Delhi on Monday or Tuesday.

The agencies said the talks would include among other things

Tamil allegations of cease-fire violations by Sri Lankan government forces. The cease-fire, arranged last July under Indian mediation, expires Wednesday.

The meeting represents another attempt by the Indian government to revive peace talks between Tamil guerrillas and the Sri Lankan government for a negotiated settlement to the island nation's three-year ethnic crisis.

Talks arranged by the Indians in the Bhutanese capital Thimpu broke off last month after Tamil

militants alleged new atrocities by the Sri Lankan government and complained that proposals to settle the crisis fell short of demands for greater autonomy or an independent Tamil state.

The largely Hindu Tamils, who represent about 15 per cent of Sri Lanka's 18 million people, claim discrimination by the mostly Buddhist Sinhalese majority.

Militant Tamil groups maintain offices in the south Indian city of Madras, the centre of India's 50 million strong Tamil community.

Iranian press warns of crackdown on women's dress

TEHRAN (R) — Islamic militants may act soon against women who have become lax in obeying Iran's strict dress regulations this summer, the Islamic Republic newspaper said Sunday. Women in Iran are obliged to wear headscarves and modest, baggy clothing in public. In the provinces and populous southern suburbs of Tehran most wear the chador, a gown of black or patterned cloth that envelops the whole body and is held over the head by the hands or teeth. In the more affluent north of the capital women often wear well-cut "hijabs" — knee-length coats with matching trousers or jeans. Some have loosely-tied headscarves with bright silver and golden threads. For this apparent lack of modesty and because their hair is showing they are officially known as "bad hijabs."

"Promiscuous and westernised women and also agents of espionage networks of world oppression roamed Iran this summer," Islamic Republic said. "The experience shows that the Hizbollahi (Party of God) forces should be present on all scenes and should enter into action where the responsible bodies are not decisive to fight social vices," it added.

Civilians take tough line over expulsions

MOSCOW (R) — With a swift escalation against 25 British diplomats in Moscow, the Kremlin has thrown down the gauntlet to London and demands that Mikhail Gorbachev take tough action despite his desire to woo the West.

Western analysts were surprised Sunday when the Kremlin struck back against British diplomats for alleged spying activities, a single diplomatic incident since Moscow since 1945.

Analysts had expected to see a more cautious pattern by Gorbachev, who has been especially keen to restore a leader's drive to improve the image of the "New Russia" the November U.S.-Soviet summit.

Gorbachev obviously wants to dispel any idea that the nice guy image means he's soft, "one West European diplomat said after the 15 embassy staff, five journalists and two businessmen were told to leave."

"I've seen the smile, now he's showing the teeth," another diplomat said, referring to a reported description of Gorbachev by

Former Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko was said to have told the politburo on Mr. Gorbachev's appointment in March that his smile covered "teeth of iron," meaning he could be tough when necessary.

Diplomats said the Kremlin had thrown down a challenge to the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who last December said Mr. Gorbachev was "a man I could do business with."

Mr. Gorbachev effectively scolded British efforts to cool down the affair with conciliatory statements and an offer to allow more Soviet diplomats in London.

Saturday's Soviet protest said Britain was guilty of a "gross provocative action," aimed at poisoning relations. It said Moscow hoped Britain would "eventually stop unfriendly actions" and promote better relations.

Britain's action followed the defection of Oleg Gordievsky, the alleged senior Soviet espionage officer in London.

Diplomats said the Soviet response made clear that any fur-

ther British expulsions would be answered with new orders against Britons alleged to be spying in Moscow.

"Thatcher will have to think now about the wisdom of carrying on the numbers game," one diplomat said.

There will now be 32 British diplomats in Moscow and 33 Soviet diplomats in London. More than 200 Soviet citizens work in Britain in non-diplomatic jobs. About 100 Britons work in the Soviet Union.

Britain would now have to assess the likely further damage to relations caused by ordering any new action, diplomats said.

The climate between Moscow and London has improved since 1983, when Mrs. Thatcher, once dubbed "the iron lady" by Moscow, softened an earlier tough stance towards the Kremlin.

She attended the funerals of the leaders Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko. Mr. Gorbachev's trip to London as "their apparent" last December was regarded as a success.

Karmal asks tribesmen to help stop guerrillas

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Babrak Karmal has called on tribesmen living along Afghanistan's borders with Pakistan and Iran to join his government's fight against Islamic guerrillas and help defend the country.

"Let us all get together and show our power to the American imperialists, Chinese hegemonists, Pakistani militarists and Iranian reactionaries," he said when opening a two-day jirga (tribal assembly) in Kabul Saturday.

"It is time to take a historical decision. Our enemy is very cunning. We must clear our valleys and landscape from counter-revolutionaries. Mr. Karmal said in a three-hour speech broadcast by the official Kabul Radio.

He said the jirga gave tribesmen an historic opportunity to decide their role in the defence of Afghanistan and its 1978 revolution.

Mr. Karmal repeated charges that the United States, Pakistan, Iran and China were interfering in Afghan affairs by helping the guerrillas and said his government would have done more for development if there had been no interference.

"How will the Pashtun border tribes and all people of Afghanistan tolerate this?" he asked. "An answer to this question must be given by the jirga."

Mr. Karmal described the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan as "limited military contingents" and said they would not withdraw until foreign interference stopped and peace was guaranteed.

"Only when we get a guarantee... and interference is stopped, we will bid farewell to the Soviet contingents, showering flowers on them," he said.

Bonn may send nuclear fuel to China

BEKING (Agencies) — West Germany may ship some nuclear fuel to China for reprocessing to help secure contracts for nuclear reactors, according to West German sources.

The sources call it a "small pilot project" and deny reports China has agreed to create an international nuclear-waste dump in the Gobi Desert as a swap for the reactors.

"It is not an exchange. But there is a connection," said one of the sources, who declined to be identified.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in June that China "does not have the idea at this moment" to store foreign nuclear waste in return for technology.

But the Chinese statements do not tell the whole story, according to a specialist West German Diplomatic source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"China doesn't want to be the

garbage disposal of the world. This will not happen, even if we wanted it to. But the Chinese do want spent fuel elements," he said.

He said current negotiations involve the amount German firms would pay the Chinese to accept spent fuel for reprocessing, which would offset the cost of reactors China imports from Siemens AG's subsidiary, Kraftwerke Union.

Meanwhile in Washington a senior U.S. senator said Saturday Congress should reject the "agreement the United States signed with China to provide nuclear materials and reactors because it is riddled with loopholes that could lead to nuclear proliferation."

Democratic Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin said the agreement failed to meet U.S. nuclear non-proliferation laws requiring safeguards to guarantee technology and materials will not

be diverted to nuclear weapons or sold to other countries to make arms.

The United States and China recently signed the accord to sell U.S. technology, materials and reactors to China to help it meet its vast electrical power needs.

Congress is currently reviewing the pact and unless it passes legislation, which can be vetoed by President Reagan, the agreement will go into effect at the end of the year.

Sen. Proxmire said in a statement the agreement "is so riddled with loopholes that Congress should reject it unless we get further ironclad guarantees from the Chinese that the nuclear material we sent them won't be misused."

He said it had "weasel worded" provisions that could bypass U.S. laws or permit reprocessing of U.S. fuel into weapons grade plutonium.

Prince Harry celebrates birthday

LONDON (AP) — Prince Harry celebrated his first birthday at the royal family's Balmoral, Scotland, retreat Sunday while Buckingham Palace released a pair of birthday snapshots taken by Prince Harry's uncle and godfather, Prince Andrew. The photographs, taken last month aboard the royal yacht Britannia, show the infant Harry — third in line to the throne behind his father Prince Charles, 36, and brother Prince William, 3 — clutching a plastic bucket and spade and seated in a baby swing. Andrew, 25, a Royal Navy helicopter pilot, is also a photographer and is due to publish an album of his pictures, photographs by H.R.H. the Prince Andrew, later this month.

Cancer-stricken convict gets wish

SEATTLE (AP) — A cancer-stricken convict who wanted to die a free man got what may be his last wish Saturday. He was flown from the state prison where he was being held to a hospital here. Jim Scott, 37, who received a mercy parole to end his imprisonment for a 1971 drugstore burglary, was met by family members when he arrived at Virginia Mason Hospital, hospital officials said. Paralyzed from the waist down, Scott appeared thin and weak as he was wheeled from an ambulance into the hospital's emergency room. Doctors said they consider Scott's condition "very serious." He is just kind of afraid his soul was going to be locked up forever, dying in that place," Jerry Scott, 39, of Tacoma, said earlier of his younger brother, who was serving a 15-year sentence.

Philippine troops parade heads in village

DAVAO, Philippines (R) — Troops of Communist guerrillas paraded the severed heads of four police officers and two policemen in a village Sunday, villagers said. The heads were paraded in a church-sponsored invasion.

The invaders, including the priest of the church, were visited this morning in a mountain village Saturday but they dug up pieces of human flesh and severed, decaying fingers.

Villagers, who asked not to be identified, told reporters accompanying the team that the New People's Army guerrillas spent the night in Davao before they were killed in a gun battle with troops on

Aug. 25.

The soldiers then beheaded the bodies, stuffed the heads into plastic bags and strung them from bamboo poles, the villagers said.

One resident said he was told to carry the heads through the streets watched by grinning soldiers.

"I felt scared when I was carrying the plastic bag because the relatives of the dead might think I was involved in the killing and might want to avenge the deaths," he added.

Another said: "I noticed the soldiers were very happy as if they had won a trophy."

One resident had said earlier that the soldiers used one of the

heads as a shooting target.

The corpses were dumped in a shallow grave and the heads buried elsewhere, they said. They did not know how the remains had disappeared.

The investigators from a Roman Catholic Church-backed human rights group arrived in Davao, 350 kilometres north of Manila, independently of an official inquiry.

Acting Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos ordered a probe last week after Manila newspapers published reports of the incident. He said the "barbarous acts," if true, were not sanctioned by the military.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND GORDY SHARP
© 1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

THE TALE OF THE NINE OF HEARTS

DECK READERS: We have had many requests over the years for a book that would be our "bible" for the game of bridge. This book is the result of our efforts to do just that. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win.

THE TALE OF THE NINE OF HEARTS

DECK READERS: We have had many requests over the years for a book that would be our "bible" for the game of bridge. This book is the result of our efforts to do just that. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win.

THE TALE OF THE NINE OF HEARTS

DECK READERS: We have had many requests over the years for a book that would be our "bible" for the game of bridge. This book is the result of our efforts to do just that. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win. It is a book that will help you to understand the game of bridge, and it is a book that will help you to win.

Lange: N. Zealand, France 'could be classed as enemies'

WELLINGTON (R) — Prime Minister David Lange said Sunday New Zealand and France could only be classed as enemies because of Wellington's long-term opposition to the French nuclear testing programme in the South Pacific.

Mr. Lange gave the definition on national television in reaction to President Francois Mitterrand's statement that those who opposed France's sovereign right to test nuclear devices in French Polynesia were the enemies of France.

Mr. Mitterrand's remarks were reported as he made a brief visit to the Mururoa atoll test site.

Mr. Lange said Mr. Mitterrand's statement was "not just that we're adversaries but really, I think, it should be properly translated 'enemies'."

He said the French leader's trip to Mururoa atoll was "an obscene gesture" to South Pacific opposition to the French testing programme.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said last week relations between Wellington and Paris, strained over nuclear testing and the Rainbow Warrior sabotage scandal, were at their lowest point in 40 years.

Mr. Lange told a television interviewer he had sought a meeting with Mr. Mitterrand to discuss the worsening relations between the two countries but received no response.

He said the French leader seemed to be building up nationalist hysteria in France to bolster his political position.

"That's all that this trip has been about... to Mururoa to stand there on a hit and run mission, to say that France is a Pacific power. France is a nuclear power, and to make an obscene gesture at everyone else that thinks otherwise," Mr. Lange added.

He said Mr. Palmer was now unlikely to be received in Paris where he was due to have talks with the French justice and foreign ministers early next month.

Mr. Palmer left Wellington on Friday for the United States and Mr. Lange said Sunday he knew "the French government is anxious for him not to go (to Paris)."

Mr. Lange said New Zealand did not declare itself to be an enemy of France, but was an enemy of the nuclear threat in general and of the French testing programme at Mururoa.

"New Zealand did not buy into this fight. France put agents into New Zealand. France jets bombs off in the Pacific. France puts its president in the Pacific to crow about it," he said.

Sunday's comments were the strongest made by Mr. Lange since late August when he re-entered on a previous demand for a formal apology from France.

He demanded the apology after the official admission by Paris that five agents of the French Secret Service, DGSE, had been sent to New Zealand to spy on opponents of the nuclear testing programme.

The agents were to focus on the Greenpeace Environmental

Group's flagship Rainbow Warrior and other members of a protest fleet due to sail to Mururoa.

The Rainbow Warrior was sunk at its mooring in the port of Auckland on July 10 by two explosions which also killed a crewman.

Two DGSE agents are being held here awaiting trial on charges of murder and sabotage and three others, now back in France, are wanted by New Zealand police on the same charges.

An official French inquiry found no government links with the bombing but French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has said questions about French involvement remain to be answered.

The war of words was stepped up late last week, with New Zealand, Australia and Fiji all condemning Mitterrand's Mururoa visit as provocative.

Mururoa confrontation

Meanwhile a Greenpeace protest flotilla and French warships appear set for a confrontation on the high seas around France's controversial nuclear test site in the South Pacific.

As the Greenpeace flagship of the militant ecologist group approached the Panama Canal, French defence sources said a Corvette was heading for the Marquesas Islands where it would lie in wait for the protesters.

The warship would shadow the Greenpeace flotilla towards the test site at Mururoa, where other

units of the French Pacific fleet have been alerted to prevent it from violating a 12-mile territorial limit around the atoll.

The Greenpeace campaign gathered momentum after its ship Rainbow Warrior was blown up in Auckland last July, killing one crew member.

Two French secret agents, arrested after the sinking, are awaiting trial on charges of murder and sabotage.

Despite the David and Goliath nature of the conflict, both sides are well equipped for their respective objectives — the protesters to get maximum publicity for their action, the French Navy to prevent them from disrupting the tests.

"The only thing that excites the press apart from sex, politics and sport is danger. If it needs crazy acrobatics to attract the cameras we'll do it," a Greenpeace official said.

Hence, the ecologists' flagship, a converted ocean-going tug, has on board a dozen journalists with the technology to flash their reports around the world by satellite.

The tug and four smaller vessels due to accompany it also have dinghies with powerful outboard motors that could be used for lightning raids on Mururoa and Fangataufa, a nearby atoll where tests were staged in the 1960s.

The volunteer crews include veterans of tough campaigns against Soviet whaling operations. Canadian seal hunters and European nuclear waste dumping.

Facing them are Corvettes and fast patrol boats of the French Pacific Fleet, maritime patrol planes, combat helicopters and 1500 elite troops guarding Mururoa.

Mr. Mitterrand warned last month that intruders would be repelled by force if necessary and anyone landing illegally on the atolls would be arrested and prosecuted.

Greenpeace President David McTaggart responded defiantly. "If the French imagine they can stop us by sinking a boat or killing one of our men they are badly mistaken," he said. "They will have to sink a lot of boats and kill a lot of people."

Mr. McTaggart suffered an eye injury when his vessel was boarded by French officers during a similar operation off Mururoa in 1973.

However, French officials are determined not to lose the publicity battle. A defence source said violence would be avoided as far as possible.

The source, who declined to be identified, told Reuters: "They're not terrorists who are going to plant bombs. Probably they'll just try to reach an atoll and plant a flag or something symbolic like that, so rough stuff shouldn't be necessary."

Greenpeace is keeping its plans secret and has not said whether it intends to enter French territorial waters.

"Whatever happens, you can be sure we'll be ready for them," the French defence source said.

Hudson plans big AIDS donation

LOS ANGELES (R) — Film star Rock Hudson, suffering from AIDS, will make a large contribution to launch a foundation to fight the disease, Hudson's spokesman has said. "He has other beneficiaries, but his contribution to AIDS research will be sizeable," said Dale Olson. Olson said Hudson's business aides were setting up a Rock Hudson Foundation to finance research into Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, an often fatal disease that attacks and often destroys the body's immune system. Its primary victims are male homosexuals, intravenous drug users and hemophiliacs.

China seizes 25,000 pornographic videos

PEKING (R) — Police in southern China have broken a pornographic video smuggling ring and seized 25,000 illegal tapes, the People's Daily said Sunday. It said the Public Security Bureau in the bustling southern city of Canton, near Hong Kong, had arrested several people in a swoop on a pornography copying and dealing ring, linked to employees of the Shenzhen Tourism Company. Peking police also confiscated tapes which the group had bought in the south and smuggled up to the capital for sale for high prices. Many of the tapes were pornographic, it added.

مكتبة الأمل